MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

# 2020 CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

North Lauderdale Water Association

*Public Water System Name*

MS0380006

*List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR*

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

**CCR DISTRIBUTION** *(Check all boxes that apply.)*

| **INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS** *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)* | **DATE ISSUED** |
|---|---|
| □ Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)* | |
| □ On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)* | |
| □ Email message *(Email the message to the address below)* | |
| ▣ Other IRIS alerts voice mail, email, text; https://facebook.com/northlauderdalewater | 23 June 2021 |
| **DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD** *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)* | **DATE ISSUED** |
| □ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail | |
| ▣ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL *(Provide Direct URL):* https://nlwa.ms/ccr | 26 June 2021 |
| □ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment | |
| □ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message | |
| □ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) | |
| ▣ Posted in public places (attach list of locations) NLWA main office | 23 June 2021 |
| ▣ Posted online at the following address *(Provide Direct URL):* https://nlwa.ms/ccr | 23 June 2021 |

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

| Todd "Ike" Kiefer | President | 26 June 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Name | Title | Date |

**SUBMISSION OPTIONS** (*Select one method ONLY*)

**You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.**

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

**Email:** water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

**Fax:** (601) 576-7800 (NOT PREFERRED)

## CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

# North Lauderdale Water Association

## 2020 Drinking Water Quality Report

**PWS ID# MS0380006**

**22 June 2021**

The North Lauderdale Water Association presents our annual Water Quality / Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2020. Our mission is to consistently provide our members with high-quality drinking water. Our system recently received its 7th consecutive perfect score of 5.0 on the annual management inspection from the MS Department of Health. Our water quality is tested far more frequently (at least 8 times a day) and thoroughly (for more than 70 substances) than bottled water from the supermarket. **Your NLWA drinking water meets all state and federal standards with zero violations.**

NLWA water is drawn from 5 wells that tap the Lower Wilcox Aquifer at depths between 450 and 650 feet. The MS Department of Health has performed a source water assessment for each well and these can be viewed on request at the NLWA main office. Our water supply is ranked low to moderate for susceptibility to contamination.

The table below shows the positive results of all water testing throughout calendar year 2020. For substances where testing wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results in the past 5 years. As water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive elements. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these substances. As testing technology improves, smaller amounts become detectable. The presence of these substances in small amounts does not necessarily pose a health risk.

**Lead and Copper** – Tested every 3 years at faucets in customers' homes.

| Substance | Upper Limit (AL) | Threshold (MCLG) | 90% of Tests Less Than | Samples Above Limits | Total Samples | Violation | Typical Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | 15 ppb | 0 | 1.0 ppb | 0 | 21* | No | •Corrosion of household plumbing<br>•Leaching of natural mineral deposits |
| Copper | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 0.4 ppm | 0 | 21* | No | •Corrosion of household plumbing<br>•Leaching of natural mineral deposits<br>•Leaching from wood preservatives |

**Microbial** – Tested monthly at distribution system sampling points.

| Type | Upper Limit (MCL) | Threshold (MCLG) | Highest Rate | Positive Samples | Total Samples | Violation | Typical Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coliform | 1 pos/mo | 0 pos/mo | 0 pos/mo | 0 | 240 | No | •Naturally present in environment<br>•Livestock & agriculture runoff<br>•External contamination at sample tap |

**Chemical & Radiological** – Tested regularly in treatment plants and distribution system sampling points.

| Substance | Upper Limit (MCL/AL) | Threshold (MCLG/MRL) | Range of Test Results | | Total Samples | Violation | Typical Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Low | High | | | |
| Barium | 2.0 ppm | 2.0 ppm | 0.065 ppm | 0.065 ppm | 1 | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits<br>•Drilling wastes<br>•Metal refineries |
| Calcium | NA | NA | 12.1 ppm | 12.1 ppm | 1* | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits |
| Chloride | 250 ppm | NA | 9.2 ppm | 9.2 ppm | 1* | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits |
| Chromium | 100 ppb | 100 ppb | 1.0 ppb | 1.0 ppb | 1 | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits<br>•Metal fabrication and coatings |
| Cyanide | 200 ppb | 200 ppb | 15 ppb | 15 ppb | 4* | No | •Discharge from metal, plastic, fertilizer plants |
| Gross Alpha | 15 pCi/L | 0 | 1.0 pCi/L | 1.5 pCi/L | 4* | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits |
| Iron | 300 ppb | NA | 58 ppb | 58 ppb | 1* | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits |
| Magnesium | NA | NA | 1.8 ppm | 1.8 ppm | 1* | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits |
| Potassium | NA | NA | 5.4 ppm | 5.4 ppm | 1* | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits |
| Sodium | NA | NA | 13.9 ppm | 13.9 ppm | 1* | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits |
| Sulfate | 250 ppm | NA | 5.6 ppm | 5.6 ppm | 1* | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits |
| Total Radium | 5 pCi/L | 0 | 0.4 pCi/L | 4.0 pCi/L | 4* | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits |

**Water Treatment & By-Products** – Produced by mandatory chemical treatment.

| Substance | Upper Limit (MCL) | Threshold (MCLG/MRL) | Range of Test Results | | Total Samples | Violation | Typical Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Low | High | | | |
| Chlorine | 4.0 ppm MRDL | N/A | 1.18 ppm | 2.58 ppm | 120 | No | •Water additive used for disinfection |
| | | | Highest Quarterly RAA 2.00 ppm | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fluoride | 4.0 ppm | N/A | 0.895 ppm | 0.895 ppm | 1 | No | •Water additive which promotes strong teeth<br>•Leaching of natural mineral deposits<br>•Fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 60 ppb | N/A | 1 ppb | 1 ppb | 1 | No | •By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| Trihalo-methanes (TTHM) | 80 ppb | N/A | No Detect | No Detect | 1 | No | •By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| **Unregulated Contaminants** – Monitored by EPA to determine if future regulations are warranted. | | | | | | | |
| Bromine Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br) | NA | NA | 0.89 ppb | 1.03 ppb | 4 | No | •By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids HAA9 (HAA5 + HAA6Br) | NA | NA | 1.50 ppb | 1.81 ppb | 4 | No | •By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| Manganese | NA | 40 ppb | 1.4 ppb | 15 ppb | 3 | No | •Leaching of natural mineral deposits<br>•Steel production<br>•Dietary supplement |

- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) = one drop in 13 gallons *** Indicates most recent sample before 2020**
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/L) = one drop in 13,000 gallons
- AL = Action Level: the level of a contaminant which triggers mandatory treatment or other actions by the water system
- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water with no known health risk
- RAA = Running Annual Average
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (active chlorine)
- pCi/L = Picocuries of Radioactivity per Liter

**Violations**: NONE **Exceedances**: NONE **Variances**: NONE **Deficiencies**: NONE **Exemptions**: NONE

**Fluoridation**: To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," NLWA is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 94%.

**Lead**: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with customer service lines and home plumbing. North Lauderdale Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the materials used in customer plumbing components. Those with lead or copper in their pipes can minimize the potential for heavy metal exposure by running a tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may request to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead and other contaminant testing. Please contact 601-576-7582 to request the state lab test your water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your NLWA water quality, please contact the Senior Waterworks Operator, Darin Billheimer, at 601-681-6157, review the documents posted on our web page at nlwa.ms, join our Facebook page at www.facebook.com/northlauderdalewater, or attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings on the second Thursday of each month at the NLWA main office located at 9709 Mount Carmel Road, Bailey MS 39320.

Sincerely,

Todd "Ike" Kiefer, President

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Todd "Ike" Kiefer, President